

JPRS 68674

23 February 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1263

U S S R

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

**Reproduced From
Best Available Copy**

REPRODUCED BY
**NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE**
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

20000315 118

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22151. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No. JPRS 68674	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 1263		5. Report Date 23 February 1977	
		6.	
7. Author(s)		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract/Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
		14.	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstracts The report contains information on the Soviet military and civil defense establishments, leadership, doctrine, policy, planning, political affairs, organization, and equipment.			
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors USSR Military Organizations Military Facilities Military Personnel			
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms			
17c. COSATI Field/Group 15C			
18. Availability Statement Unlimited availability. Sold by NTIS, Springfield, Va. 22151		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 54 56
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

23 February 1977

TRANSLATIONS ON USSR MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1263

CONTENTS

PAGE

DOSAAF Driver-Mechanic Training Program (A. Lobzin; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 10 Nov 76)	1
Participation of War Veterans in DOSAAF Activities (A. I. Pokryshkin; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 17 Nov 76)	5
DOSAAF Facilities in Turkmen SSR Reveal Inadequacies (E. Avanesov; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 21 Nov 76)	9
Regional DOSAAF Organizations (SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 21 Nov 76)	13
DOSAAF Reorganization in Armenia, by I. Bagramyan Latvian DOSAAF Enterprises, by N. Matveyev	
Problems in DOSAAF Pre-Draft Military Training Discussed (V. Yermolovich; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 24 Nov 76)	18
Baku DOSAAF Air Sports Club Deficiencies (M. Nemirova; SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 24 Nov 76)	22
DOSAAF Report and Election Conferences (SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, 19 Dec 76)	25
Ninth Moscow City Conference Irkutsk Oblast Conference Eleventh Maritime Kray Conference	
DOSAAF Congresses in Union Republics (Various sources, various dates)	31
Turkmen SSR 6th DOSAAF Congress, by O. Fadeyev Tadzhik SSR 4th DOSAAF Congress Moldavian SSR 1st DOSAAF Congress	

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
Fighting Forest Fires in Khabarovsk Area Described (A. Yusin; PRAVDA, 9 Nov 76)	40
Civil Defense Activities in Estoniya (E. Vakulov; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 26 Nov 76)	43
Diver Training in Tallin DOSAAF Naval School (A. Yakovlev; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 28 Nov 76)	45
DOSAAF Activities in Tallin Described (Ya. Aleksandrov; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 7 Dec 76)	47
Soviet Military Encyclopedia Volume Two Reviewed (P. Gorchakov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 25 Jan 77)	50

DOSAAF DRIVER-MECHANIC TRAINING PROGRAM

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 10 Nov 76 p 3

[Article by A. Lobzin, Head of Central Committee Department, DOSAAF USSR: "Specialist Training in the New Year"]

[Text] During this school year certain changes are being introduced in the training of specialists at a majority of the DOSAAF [All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy] specialized automotive and technical schools which provide training for driving specialists. Just what are the basic features of their training?

First of all, theoretical instruction time has been somewhat reduced. More attention is being given to the problems of practical driving and doing exercises in vehicle maintenance.

Thus, the main trend for specialized automotive and technical schools is to impart to students set skills in driving equipment under various road and climatic conditions and in acquiring skills in maintaining and tuning machinery as well as eliminating all possible disorders.

A methodological sequence for completion of training materials which is better organized than before is now provided. For example, in studying a water jet [propeller] and water pumps, two hours are first spent in laboratory work and instruction for familiarization with the design and function of the equipment. Then the conscripts study the arrangement and function of individual units and instruments. The theoretical knowledge which they have obtained is reinforced in laboratory work and instruction. The final step is laboratory work and instruction on vehicle maintenance. Such a sequence is followed in studying vehicles of the most complex design.

The training program for drivers of wheeled armored personnel carriers [APC's] is designed for studying the BTR-60P APC and the

ZIL-130 truck. It does not provide for study of the GAZ truck, which means that in the theoretical classes and in the laboratory work it will be necessary to substitute the equipment on this truck for corresponding units on the APC. But considering that each school must train driving specialists for the national economy, it is expedient to form a separate class with instruments and units from the GAZ truck.

Modifications are also being introduced in the organization of driver training classes. Each student must spend a sufficient number of hours driving the ZIL-130 and ZIL-131 trucks and APC's. It is recommended that two thirds of the time allotted for vehicle maintenance be used for maintenance of the trucks and the remainder for APC's.

Examinations on the equipment and operation of the vehicles, on highway traffic regulations and driving vehicles will now be given by the school board, and not by a military examination board as was the case in the past. Eight hours are allotted for the exams. Moreover, the better-prepared students are allowed to record their grades on the results of their studies. The military examination boards will start giving only two exams: equipment and operation of APC's and driving APC's.

In teaching how to drive heavy vehicles, special attention should be paid to observance of safety regulations and measures.

For support of the teaching process it is advisable for the schools to replace the GAZ trucks with the ZIL-130 and ZIL-131 trucks as quickly as possible. This is also relevant to vehicle exhibits. In our opinion; eliminating the study of equipment and driving of GAZ trucks from the program will not lower the quality of driver training.

The program for training drivers of diesel vehicles provides for the study of the MAZ-500 diesel truck, the GAZ-66 truck with a gasoline engine and the design features of the KrAZ-257 truck. Additionally, the students must still be able to drive the ZIL-130 truck. This is a complex task. Therefore, the program provides more hours than the program for training drivers of gasoline engine trucks. For example, 10 hours more, on the whole, are allotted for driving vehicles. In spite of the fact that the time for driving diesel trucks has been slightly reduced, it is completely adequate. The important thing is to organize the lessons properly.

At present the automotive schools are confronted with the task of modernizing the schools' physical plant, replacing outmoded models of the MAZ-200 and KrAZ-214 (219) diesel trucks with modern ones

and providing additional equipment to the vehicle testing grounds for accomplishing the appropriate exercises in driving heavy-duty vehicles.

Just as in the past school year, the driver training program is supplemented with a program for training electricians. However, this does not mean that a student can first learn to be a driver and then an electrician. And although their training is conducted in two programs, it must be done in parallel, according to a combined schedule.

Training of driver-mechanics for tracked vehicles still remains unchanged. In addition, it is already well known that in the near future driving vehicles in the schools will be done on an hourly schedule. It will be necessary to prepare for this in advance. In contrast to wheeled vehicles, driving tracked vehicles involves a number of additional difficulties. The problem of expanding the area of the vehicle testing grounds and of constructing a second set of obstacles, etc., is especially urgent.

Now, regarding the training of crane truck driver-mechanics. In the past school year a number of substantial changes were made in the program. All of the technical schools were specialized by types of cranes. Some of them will now train driver-mechanics for electrically operated cranes and others--for hydraulic and mechanically operated cranes.

Basically, the training of a crane driver-mechanic as a truck driver (we conventionally call this the first part of the program) is done in the program for training diesel truck drivers. The "Ural-375" gasoline engine truck is also studied in place of the GAZ-66. About 70 percent of the training time provided for practical driving is allotted to driving the MAZ-500, KrAZ-257 and ZIL-130 trucks and the remainder--for driving cranes, which is done on the chassis of "Ural-375," and MAZ-500 (KrAZ-257) and for daily maintenance and routine inspections of the equipment.

A short course (12 hours) for credit was introduced on electrical safety regulations to extend the knowledge of the rules for safety procedures in working on electrically powered cranes. Five hours of crane truck maintenance for each student has been added to the hours of practical exercise in transferring loads with cranes.

The exercises in transferring loads with cranes in accordance with program requirements can be fully performed with maximum benefit only if each school has a crane testing ground. Its construction and the organization of exercises on it by four-eight heavy-duty cranes at a time is a new and far from simple task for training organizations.

The organization of testing has also been changed. Whereas GAI [State Automobile Inspection] will give exams in the former manner, VEK [Military Examination Board] will give only two exams (the first--on crane truck equipment and operation and work safety regulations, and the second--on driving crane trucks). The internal school board will conduct three exams: on vehicle equipment and operation, highway traffic regulations and driving. More requirements are imposed on the training of crane driver-mechanics than on the training of other categories of drivers. Therefore, their program of instruction is also the longest. It is only possible to train students in two groups in this program. The current task: in organizing crane driver-mechanic training, to take into account the above-mentioned changes and to plan and implement a number of measures to improve the training materials base.

8939

CSO: 1801

PARTICIPATION OF WAR VETERANS IN DOSAAF ACTIVITIES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 17 Nov 76 p 2

[Speech by Mar Avn A.I. Pokryshkin, Chairman of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee and thrice Hero of the Soviet Union, at the Fourth All-Union Conference of Soviet War Veterans: "Close Cooperation and Mutual Assistance"]

[Text] Dear Comrades! More than 30 years separate us from the most difficult war in the history of mankind--the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against Hitler's fascism. But the past engagements, battles and campaigns are as fresh in our minds as they were before. Just as before, with a feeling of legitimate pride we recall the brilliant operations of our glorious armed forces on the way to the great victory.

While surveying the past, we think about the present, show our concern for the future, strive to preserve and strengthen peace and stand guard over the security of the socialist Motherland. As was noted in the 25th CPSU Congress, all these years the party has paid due attention to strengthening the national defense capabilities and improving the armed forces.

In implementing the behests of V.I. Lenin regarding the nationwide nature of defense of the socialist Fatherland, of strengthening the indissoluble unity of the army and the people, the party is achieving extensive participation by the Soviet people in defense efforts. The veterans of the past war are doing much in this regard. The CPSU assigns an important role in accomplishing this task to social organizations, including our Defense Society--DOSAAF USSR [All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy of the USSR].

Being a genuine school of patriots and a reliable aide and reserve of the Soviet Armed Forces, under the guidance of the Communist Party DOSAAF performs important functions in strengthening our national defense capabilities. It actively participates in

the education of workers and youth in the spirit of lofty Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and in the spirit of constant readiness for defense of the Motherland.

I can state that in recent years our Society has been organizationally strengthened, enriched with the new experience of mass defense work and has become a notable force in the socio-political life of the country. DOSAAF's ranks now include more than 76 million people.

DOSAAF's local organizations are active in the overwhelming majority of enterprises, establishments, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and training institutions. They now number more than 320,000, and many primary organizations have become genuine centers of mass defense work.

There are a considerable number of DOSAAF technical, automotive, radio engineering and maritime schools and flying clubs in the union republics, krays and oblast's. There, in accordance with the USSR Law on "Universal Military Obligation," conscripts acquire military and technical specialties and actively prepare themselves for military service. Today one out of three youths who enter the service to fulfill their honorable obligation to the Motherland has a military-technical specialty which he acquired in the Defense Society. This enables him to quickly fall into place and occupy a suitable position in detachments, details and crews.

A great deal is being done to involve youth in military-technical types of sports activities. DOSAAF, which is constantly improving and developing its training materials base, has attracted more than 20 million young men and women to regular sports activities. They are persistently mastering equipment and acquiring the moral-political qualities which are necessary for the defenders of the socialist Fatherland.

I am pleased to note that the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee collaborates closely with the Soviet Committee of War Veterans, and the organizations of the Society constantly rely on the energetic assistance of those who fought valourously against the fascist invaders and now remain in the ranks of the builders and defenders of communism.

This is primarily apparent from the fact that war veterans are actively serving on DOSAAF committees. Thus, tremendous work is being done on the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee by Col Gen Avn Ivan Nikitovich Kozhedub, thrice Hero of the Soviet Union; Lt Gen Afanasiy Petrovich Shilin, twice Hero of the Soviet Union; Heroes of the Soviet Union, Col Gen Avn Semen Il'ich Kharlamov and Marina

Pavlovna Chechneva; Col Gen Arty (Retired) Nikolay Mikhaylovich Khlebnikov; and Adm Vladimir Nikolayevich Alekseyev.

The Georgia DOSAAF Central Committee is headed by Lt Gen (Retired) Vladimir Nikolayevich Dzhandzhgava, Hero of the Soviet Union; the Kirghiz DOSAAF Central Committee--by Maj Gen Kaliynur Usenbekov, Hero of the Soviet Union; the Bashkirskiy Oblast' DOSAAF Committee--by twice Hero of the Soviet Union Musa Gaysinovich Gareyev; the Tul'skiy Oblast' DOSAAF Committee--by Col Leonid Pavlovich Tikhmyanov, Hero of the Soviet Union; the Committee of the Tul'skiy Small Arms Factory local DOSAAF organization--by Hero of the Soviet Union Aleksey Arsent'yevich Rogozhin.

As the current reports and elections of the Defense Society's leading organs demonstrate, people with combat experience are being widely elected to DOSAAF committees and are carrying out considerable organizational work in them.

War veterans are constantly presenting reminiscences, lectures and reports to youth and participating in topical evenings, film festivals and in DOSAAF training organizations--in political lessons, political information sessions and visitations by conscripts to military units, museums and combat trophy-rooms.

Together with you, comrades, in close cooperation with the Komsomol, the trade unions, the "Znaniye" [Knowledge] Society and other organizations, we lead the march of youth to the sites of revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Soviet people and the military athletic games, "Zarnitsa" [Summer Lightning] and "Orlenok" [Eaglet].

Our joint effort achieves broad scope during the traditional months and weeks of mass defense efforts in honor of Soviet Army and Navy day and of USSR Navy and Air Force days. Thus, during the month's campaign which was held this year in honor of the 58th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, there occurred more than 590,000 lectures, reports and discussions and over 280,000 other mass military and patriotic events in which 50 million people took part. Moreover, it should be emphasized that many events were conducted on the initiative and with the direct participation of war veterans.

Permit me, dear comrades, to thank you warmly and sincerely, and in your persons, all former front-line soldiers who are today steadfastly and productively collaborating with DOSAAF, for your noble labor.

Comrades! These days DOSAAF members are preparing for two important events in its existence. On 23 January 1977 the Defense

Society will be 50 years old, and on 25-26 January the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress will be held in the Great Kremlin Palace.

Preparation for the 50th anniversary of DOSAAF and the 8th Congress of the Society will create especially favorable conditions for profound, comprehensive analysis of the activity of our organizations and its further improvement in the light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress. We are convinced that we will receive extensive assistance in this from war veterans.

8939

CSO: 1801

DOSAAF FACILITIES IN TURKMEN SSR REVEAL INADEQUACIES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 21 Nov 76 p 3

[Report from Raiding Brigade materials by Special Correspondent E. Avanesov: "Empty Words Won't Make a Pudding: the Local DOSAAF Organization Is Poorly Developing a Material and Technical Base in Tashauzakiy Oblast' of the Turkmen SSR"]

[Text] The Tashauzskiy Oblast' Committee of DOSAAF [All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy] responded rather energetically to the decree of the Fifth Plenum of the DOSAAF USSR Central Committee on "The Status and Measures for Improving Mass Defense Efforts in Local DOSAAF Organizations." Immediately after the Plenum a conference was held here with the chairmen of the Rayon (City) Committees at which they discussed and adopted a three-year plan for expanding the material and technical base of the local DOSAAF organizations.

Just how is this plan being fulfilled? The "Soviet Patriot" raiding brigade visited several regions of the oblast'.

In Leninskiy Rayon we met many true leading lights of the three year plan. For example, from year to year the DOSAAF members of the Kolkhoz imeni Ernst Tel'man (K. Saparov is Committee chairman) are achieving notable successes. On this farm, party and Komsomol organizations are carrying out purposeful, thoughtful work with the active support of the kolkhoz management. All of the kolkhoz farmers are DOSAAF members.

Here rooms of honor to soldiers and workers and DOSAAF recreation and reading rooms are properly set up. For training technical specialists there is an instructional class, and marksmanship and motorcycling sections are operating. Four motorcycles have been acquired for kolkhoz cyclists to practice.

Military-patriotic and mass defense measures are carried out well in Secondary School No. 1 (chairman of the local DOSAAF

organization is T. Bayramov) as well as in schools 4, 16, 29 and 32, where 25-meter firing ranges became operational this year. In brief, this rayon has someone to set an example, someone with whom to compete.

But nevertheless, matters related to the three-year plan are not in such good shape everywhere in this rayon. Lofty pledges have been made regarding creation of the material and technical base. But, apparently taking into account the example of the front-rank workers, many other local organizations are undertaking to establish such a base themselves, without appropriate preparation or organizational efforts. Participants of the raid were convinced that this optimism was unjustified. For example, the construction of 22 (!) 25-meter and 11 (!) 50-meter firing ranges is planned here for the three-year plan. However, as yet only four have been put into service. Plans for creation of sports sections for marksmanship, motor sports, modelling and all-round sports with military application are far from practicable. There are plans for creating 112 such sections in this period. So far there are only 15.

One should think the DOSAAF Republic Committee will be doing some work on adjusting the planned outlines, proceeding from realistic possibilities. It would not be out of place to take a close look at the "geographic" distribution of the material-technical base, the quality of the facilities which are constructed and their utilization. For example, rather than two or three of the simplest firing ranges in one populated area, it would be possible, using the forces of several local DOSAAF organizations, to construct on a cooperative basis one high-quality, large-capacity sharp-shooters' arena which meets the most modern requirements--a sports-shooting complex.

Nevertheless, it should be immediately stated that this generally positive example of implementing the three-year plan is still rare in the oblast'. In many places this great and important matter has simply been forgotten in the daily bustle.

Thus, the chairman of the Tashauzskiy Rayon Committee of DOSAAF, K. Rosumbayev, would have pled all kinds of "objective" difficulties and attempted to explain the slow growth of the material base. Meanwhile, a single 50-meter range is functioning in the rayon, and matters related to motor vehicles, coaching staffs and public instructors are in a deplorable state. Is it any wonder that only 3 marksmen and motorcyclists second-class have been trained, rather than the 25 which were planned?

The fact is that this rayon has SPTU [expansion unknown] No. 12, where even today a viable amateur sports and technical club

could be created. The school director, D. Rakhimov, a great enthusiast and expert on equipment, showed us classrooms and laboratories which are supplied with all necessary equipment for training agricultural machine operators. Here they have programmed instruction systems, instructional television sets, complex diagnostic and electronic equipment, training equipment, tractors and motor vehicles.

As of 1 October there were more than 24,000 members of the Defense Society in 81 local organizations of Il'yalinskiy Rayon. During the three-year plan they have planned to create by voluntary methods 40 rooms of honor to soldiers and workers, an equal number of DOSAAF recreation and reading rooms and 20 weapons storerooms; to construct 4 firing ranges; to equip three motor vehicle classes; to organize 20 marksmanship sections, 34 motor vehicle sections and 8 modelling groups....

Now, with the year almost gone, what can be entered on the credit side of the account? Unfortunately, very little. Chairman of the DOSAAF Rayon Committee, R. Khudayshukurov reported that in 10 months they have managed to open only 2 new DOSAAF rooms and rooms of honor to soldiers and workers, 4 marksmanship sections and 1 vehicle and 3 motorcycle sections. That's all. It is not difficult to figure out that at such rates Il'yalinskiy Rayon will need much more than three years to create a material and technical base in the local organizations.

Grief was also waiting for us in Takhtinskiy and Kalininskiy Rayons. Neither of these rayons had any kind of plans for creating a material and technical base. Nor had anything been constructed without a plan. To make a long story short, I'll give only two examples which shed light on a great deal. In the settlement of Takhta there was a 50-meter firing range located right next to the office of D. Meredov, chairman of the DOSAAF Rayon Committee. It was so desolate that the thought involuntarily arose: no man has set foot here this year. And four of the simplest ranges were being improperly used in the rayon. So why build a new base if the existing one isn't being used?

In Kalininskiy Rayon there has not been a single shot this year in the firing ranges, which could be counted on the fingers of one hand. There are no storerooms, so weapons are kept covered.

"We've lost a year," admitted D. Tuvakov, chairman of the DOSAAF Rayon Committee. "We will try in the remaining two years to make up for our omissions," he added uncertainly.

O. Sukhanov, chairman of the Kunya-Urgenchskiy Rayon Committee of DOSAAF, never concerned himself with the creation of a material base in the local organizations. For what purpose, he reasons, when the DOSAAF Kunya-Urgenchskiy Automotive School has everything: an athletic field, firearms, an excellent 50-meter range, vehicles, motorcycles, and even...sportsmen.

"You know, our organizations are very reluctant to resort to construction of sports facilities," says O. Sukhanov. "Even large local organizations such as the 'Kizil Yulduz' kolhoz and the RSU [Repair and Construction Administration] have not been persuaded."

"But nobody made any proposals to us," said G. Agul'chinskiy, chairman of the Construction Committee of the Repair and Construction Administration of the Dar'yalyk-Sovetyabskiy trust, "Turkmenvodstroï." "Now, when construction of Doschan-Shor, the new workers' settlement, has begun, is the very time to begin thinking and to consider how to make the leisure time of youth interesting, so that the life of the DOSAAF local organization would be full and active. You can't get along without a material and technical base. There are more youth who want to participate in sports than we know what to do with. Of 600 members in our Defense Society, almost 500 have their own motorcycles and vehicles. Isn't that a reserve for sports! And amateur radio activities are also in good shape. We have the equipment. And we don't have to go far for the coaches and volunteer instructors. V. Rakhmetov is a qualified sportsman in motorcycling, and A. Shamuradova, K. Urunov and M. Sapayev could work with radio enthusiasts...."

The raid for checking efforts to create a material and technical base in the Tashauzskiy Oblast' DOSAAF local organizations lasted for two days. But even such a brief familiarization revealed many serious shortcomings. Words and promises not backed up with specific actions filled the air. And, as the wise Turkmen proverb correctly says, empty words won't make a pudding!

8939

CSO: 1801

REGIONAL DOSAAF ORGANIZATIONS

DOSAAF Reorganization in Armenia

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 21 Nov 76 p 2

[Article by I. Bagramyan, chairman of CC DOSAAF Armenian SSR: "Lessons of the Association: Calculations and Prospects"]

[Text] Effectiveness plus quality--such is the economic formula of the current five-year plan; such are the two basic tasks on whose solution the efforts of the Soviet people are now primarily concentrated. Speaking of the problem of quality, CC CPSU General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in his Summary Report to the 25th CPSU Congress emphasized that it embraces all aspects of economic activity and that "the whole mechanism of planning and administration, the entire system of material and morale incentive, the efforts of engineers and designers, and the expertise of the workers must be aimed at improving the quality of goods." And this means that the problem of improving quality is formulated in a radically new way--broader and deeper than formerly. In other words, the problem is to set up a comprehensive system of product quality control.

We are relating the reorganization of the republic's DOSAAF production enterprises specifically to the task of improving work effectiveness and quality.

A thorough resolution to this vital problem requires that cost-accounting activity be substantially expanded, and that production facilities and enterprises be created which can maximally promote increased income to strengthen mass-defense and sports work. At first we kept to the already time-tested production enterprises operating on their own balance and on cost-accounting shops on the books of training and sports-training organizations of DOSAAF. But the more we looked into the subtleties of their activity the more flaws we found. First of all, shops of this rather primitive type cannot make use of up-to-date high-productivity machine tools and equipment. And without this it is impossible to increase the output of high quality goods and to organize the production process satisfactorily.

Thus it was that we got the idea of setting up larger DOSAAF enterprises--production combines. It must be pointed out that this idea was not new at that time: the DOSAAF system already had such enterprises functioning

in many places, and rather successfully. The CC CP Armenia and the republic's Council of Ministers met our plans halfway, and soon rather large production enterprises of that type were set up--first in Yerevan, later in Leninakan, with branches of the Yerevan Combine in the Masis and Abovyan regions.

The activity of these enterprises substantially expanded the financial capabilities of the Defense Society of the republic. Thus, for example, two times more goods were produced and sold in 1975 than in 1971; this would appear to speak for itself. Nevertheless, the work of these combines did not satisfy us. Their basic shortcomings continue to be: a high percentage of manual labor, frequent instances of defective work, difficulties in exercising control, and the fact that the combines were so to speak set up on the territorial principle without considering specifics of production, profile, and technology. Thus, the Leninakan Combine included: a spinning shop, a metal hardware shop, a cellophane shop, a weaving shop, and a vehicle repair shop. When you consider in addition that all of these variegated shops, having no relationship to one another, were supposed to work with customer-supplied materials it becomes clear how hectic each of these individual shops were and how difficult they were to manage. No less "colorful" was the Yerevan Combine. The "variegation" of the assortment of goods turned out, naturally, required "variegation" in the technology of production and raw material; it made planning, accounting, and recording difficult. It was clear that such variegated production facilities could not very long exist under the same roof. And indeed, very soon we were obliged to give up the branches in Masis and Abovyan. And last year in accordance with a decision of the CC DOSAAF USSR we replaced the combines with a production association, concentrating in it all of the industrial enterprises of the republic's CC DOSAAF organizations. From the very first we had in mind to put under one roof only those shops which were interrelated, for example by shared technology or some kind of complementary functions to one another. Consider, for example, the "non-profile" cellophane shop in the former Leninakan Combine. It is being transferred to a new building in Masis, and it will not be producing packets but rather various technological charts for the needs of the DOSAAF training organizations. Considering also that this branch will concentrate on the production of art and metallo-photography materials, and so on, our idea becomes clear. Other shops of the former combines are also being merged according to the same principle.

The Yerevan production association began to function during the fourth quarter of last year, and although it is still in the reorganization stage (we are doing the work by stages, without interrupting production activity a single day), the results are already substantial. Thus, in the first half year it produced goods worth 436,100 rubles more than the plan called for. Profit from the goods produced will amount to 1.485 million rubles. More than 800,000 rubles from this will be channeled into expanding the material-technical base and the development of technical kinds of sport.

But that isn't all. Even now there is the possibility of using existing shops and sections in Yerevan and Masis to increase the production of commercial goods by 50 percent over the 1976 plan. And all this just through the full-capacity use of production facilities existing in the association. Evidence for this is seen in the fact that the shops operating in Yerevan and Masis are successfully meeting not only their own targets but also the targets of the Leninakan Combine and the Abovyan branch that were liquidated as of 1 July of this year.

A most important index of the effectiveness of the cost accounting of the production association is its fulfillment of the national economy plan's targets.

Likewise positive is the fact that the production association makes it possible to carry on a flexible financial policy, to coordinate the plan with respect to assortments, to make effective use of capital, and to take maximum account of future production developments. In the association's enterprises all production facilities are merged into a single complex; their components are interconnected and interdependent. The enterprises and organizations are more highly motivated not only with respect to the results of their own activity but also the results of others. Thus, whereas formerly the leading collective would merely stand and watch the efforts of a lagging neighbor to fulfill the plan, now it comes to its rescue.

In conclusion, a few words concerning the near future of the production association. In Yerevan, right on land adjacent to the existing combine we are erecting a new production building which will house production facilities capable of turning out goods worth 8 to 10 million rubles. Not far from Yerevan, in the rayon center of Masis, construction is nearing completion on a new building, and old ones are being remodeled. The systematic introduction of enterprises placed there will make it possible in a couple of years to increase earnings up to 15 million rubles in the Yerevan Production Association alone.

These are the first steps in our production association, which soon will become a high-quality enterprise.

Latvian DOSAAF Enterprises

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 21 Nov 76 p 2

[Article by N. Matveyev, director of the Sputnik Production Association, CC DOSAAF Latvian SSR: "At Full Sail"]

[Text] In the first quarter of this year our production association emerged victorious in socialist competition among industrial enterprises of Riga's Kirovskiy Rayon, and twice after that took third and second prizes. According to the results of six months, the association came out in second place among the country's DOSAAF enterprises. We also were second prize winners in this competition during the third quarter.

Without slackening tempo, the enterprise workers are also laboring diligently at the finish line of the year. Nine-month plans with respect to gross and commercial goods production and sales were overfulfilled. The prime cost of goods produced was reduced by more than 3 percent and labor productivity rose by almost 9 percent. The enterprise turned out more than 148,000 rubles worth of goods above the plan and yielded 622,800 rubles in profits.

These successes did not come on their own. They resulted from the selfless labor of all of the association's workers, the constant concern of party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations with respect to improved production, a constant campaign to improve the effectiveness and quality of the work in each section. Setting good examples of labor, party members and Komsomol members are educating the workers to have a sense of personal responsibility for the success of the five-year plan; they are helping the administration to campaign for high production discipline and a regime of economy, for the output of excellent-quality goods; they are decisively eliminating anything which hinders the progress of the collective.

At present the association does not have a single person who has not taken on specific socialist obligations for the current year and the five-year plan as a whole, who has not been involved in some form of competition or other. More than 250 production workers are fighting to confirm the title of Shock-Worker of Communist Labor.

The association responded in a big way to the appeal of the country's innovators: "Initiative and Creativity of Everyone at the Service of the Five-Year Plan of Effectiveness and Quality." Every section has plenty of creatively-thinking workers. This year alone they introduced about 30 rationalization proposals. Almost all the innovations have been adopted in production and have made it possible to save almost 30,000 rubles.

It is important to stress that most of the innovations are directed at reducing labor costs and boosting labor productivity and improving the quality of the goods produced.

Until recently, painting road signs required several operations. M. Meysters, a crew leader of the lighting fixtures section, designed a special template which makes it possible now to apply two or more colors of paint at the same time. This innovation has yielded more than 2,000 rubles in savings and done away with manual labor.

Ye. Mironov, a plastics section foreman, I. Glazs, a crew leader, mechanics A. Lotkin and V. Latsis, and other workers of the association have proved themselves to be creative innovators. Technical division chief I. Tovbin is doing a great deal of productive work on improving the technology of production of the goods being turned out. With the vigorous participation of innovators we have succeeded in altering the production technology of buildings for traffic signs, also mechanizing the finishing of volume glass for the truck train signal. Now with the help of rationalization workers we

are preparing a facility to manufacture terrain model discs for training vehicles; we are developing a special helmet for parachutists.

In our creative endeavors we are attempting to make use of scientific advances. We have set up business-like contacts, for example, with the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Traffic Safety. Workers there are giving us recommendations on the design and manufacture of road signs; they are advising the enterprise's innovators. We are also collaborating with the Riga Medical Institute, which is investigating the shock-absorbing capabilities of motorcycle helmets.

We are enthusiastically adopting the recommendations of the scientific staffs of these and other institutes; through joint efforts we are attempting to achieve high quality and reliability in the goods produced.

We are attempting to publicize advanced experience as widely as possible and to adopt everything possible that comes out of socialist competition. Once every quarter we total up the results of labor rivalry for first place among the shops and sections. And every month we check on how well the individual socialist obligations are being fulfilled. We focus considerable attention on material and moral incentive to leading workers. We hold ceremonies to award pennants and the association's Challenge Red Banner to the winners. We give Honor Certificates to the leading workers. Photographs of the very best workers are placed on the Honor Board.

At present the leading collectives in socialist competition are the silkscreen section, the motorcycle helmet section, and the lighting fixtures section. Ten crews have been given the title of Collective of Communist Labor. Just before the 59th anniversary of Great October, Party member Ye. Mironov, a holder of the Emblem of Honor Order, experienced great joy. His portrait was posted on the rayon Honor Board.

A vital role in the ideological-political, labor, and moral education of the association's workers is assigned to training and mass-health measures. The enterprise has operating three schools of communist labor, six schools of workers' economic education, and eight popular lecture groups. They study materials of the 25th CPSU Congress, the decisions of the October Plenum of the CC CPSU, and the speech given there by CC CPSU General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev, also other fundamental documents. This year almost 100 production workers went to sanatoria, resort homes, and on hiking tours. All of this is helping our workers to work more productively; their contribution toward the association's campaign to fulfill the five-year plan ahead of schedule is becoming more substantial.

We are not resting on our laurels. The enterprise's workers are experiencing a new infusion of strength, deriving from the decisions of the October 1976 Plenum of the CC CPSU and sessions of the Supreme Soviet USSR. The collective is striving for a bang-up finish to the first year of the five-year plan, a worthy greeting for the 50th anniversary of DOSAAF, and a firm foundation for the successful fulfillment of the upcoming year 1977 and the five-year plan as a whole.

PROBLEMS IN DOSAAF PRE-DRAFT MILITARY TRAINING DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Nov 76 p 3

[Letter from V. Yermolovich, Military Instructor in the Minsk 73rd Secondary School: "Questions That Must Be Answered: On Several Urgent Problems in the Initial Military Training of School Pupils"]

[Text] I have been teaching initial military training in the Minsk 73rd Secondary School since 1969. In our school favorable conditions have been created for training youth for military service and bringing them up as patriots of the Motherland. There is a military office equipped with all necessities, training firearms and other equipment. A firing range has been built. The children love military affairs and study it fervently. We strive day in and day out to raise the quality of our efforts in training youth for army service. But the success of this undertaking does not always depend on the military instructor or the other educators in the school.

The current NVP [initial military training] program does not entirely satisfy us. In this regard I would like to make a few suggestions for improving the NVP program and for practical implementation of several of its sections.

Point 4 of the program contains the directive that the director of the school will approve a summary of the military instructor's lesson plans.

At one time this was prompted by the fact that some military instructors didn't have work experience or sufficient educational training. Now, however, when all military instructors have acquired the necessary theoretical knowledge and teaching experience, there is no need to single out the NVP subjects from the other subjects of the curriculum or for directors to approve the military instructors' lesson plans.

Point 5 of the program refers to the military and technical training of participants.

I would like to touch on the subject of material support for these studies. Many schools still have no capability to repair, tune or adjust apparatus and various technical devices.

My suggestion is as follows: create shops for maintenance and repair of weapons, equipment and visual training aids. It would seem that the self-supporting enterprises of DOSAAF [All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy] could take this upon themselves.

Further. Point 7 of the program contains a provision for dividing a platoon (class) into 3 squads of 8-10 persons.

As experience has shown, this is unsuitable. And this is why: these squads disintegrate during separate studies for boys and girls. I set up two squads in a class. I appoint the platoon and squad commanders by oral order after consulting with the most active members of the class.

Why must the appointment of commanders be accomplished by order of the school director? Orders aren't issued in school even for graduation from the 10th grade. Class leaders are also chosen by the children. I consider the issuance by the school of an order on appointment of platoon and squad commanders to be unsuitable. A school is not a military training institution, and an order gives no additional rights to these commanders.

Point 9 states that a military athletic holiday will be held after completion of the entire NVP program.

Agreed, a holiday is needed. But not after completion of the program--on 25 May. The children don't feel like a holiday at this time when state examinations are just around the corner. As a rule, we hold this military athletic holiday before Victory Day.

We publish an order summing up the results of NVP by graduation evening, when we announce and present appropriate awards. I believe that it is inappropriate to list by name all participants and their grades in the order. There is a class newspaper for that. Military registration and enlistment offices require only that they be informed of the students' numerical indices in military training.

In our last program we shortened the study of topography in the ninth grade by four hours and took them out for five days of

field exercises. One military instructor cannot practically conduct these field exercises. In the past, military topography was studied jointly by boys and girls. We need to return to that situation, include the study of topography in the hourly schedule and teach it to the entire class. But we can shift tactical training subjects to the five-day field exercises and conduct them only with the boys.

In studying subjects on the Garrison and Guard Duty Regulation (three hours) and on drill "Actions of Personnel near or in Vehicles" (one hour), the program requires guard cantonment equipment in the school and the preparation of a motor vehicle body. These requirements are beyond the capabilities of the schools and are not even useful, since a guard cantonment can be exhibited in a military unit, or a film or slides could be shown.

Thus, the requirements of this point of the program should be differentiated. That is, if there is no military unit or motor vehicle nearby, only in that case would it be desirable to create these facilities. Desirable, but not mandatory.

The subject of the drill, "Manual of Arms and Movements with Weapons," cannot be covered in a military unit, since the unit cannot provide us with the number of weapons we need. It is unsuitable for a military instructor to conduct these studies with 1-2 automatic weapons and 40-80 boys, since they cannot acquire any practical skills.

I suggest: either eliminate this subject from the program, or provide dummy automatic weapons in the school supply schedule.

To improve the five-day field exercises with the ninth-graders, I suggest providing permission in the program for rayon military registration and enlistment offices to invite reserve officers and sergeants to assist military instructors during these sessions.

A simple firing range with one firing position has been constructed in the basement of our school. It is possible to shoot only small-caliber weapons at a range of 25 meters. And many schools don't even have this. The need is urgent for construction in city rayons of major ranges for marksmanship training classes.

I have written about several of the above problems in my time. But time is passing, and the problems are still here. I believe they must be solved immediately. The business of initial military education of school children will surely benefit from this.

FROM THE EDITOR. In our view, military instructor V. Yermolovich has raised some important questions concerning the quality of initial military training of students. Of course, we cannot concur with all of his conclusions and proposals. Therefore, we hope that other military instructors will express their views on the problems touched on in this article.

8939

CSO: 1801

BAKU DOSAAF AIR SPORTS CLUB DEFICIENCIES

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 24 Nov 76 p 3

[Article by Special Correspondent M. Nemirova: "More Than the Switchman Are To Blame"]

[Excerpts] This year the Baku Air Sports Club of DOSAAF [All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy] is 45 years old. For many years it was considered one of the best in the country. During peacetime its experienced members became famous for their sporting victories and, during the Great Patriotic War, for their combat feats.

The Baku Air Sports Club, as all others of the Defense Society, is training amateur pilots, parachutists, glider pilots and aircraft modellists. Until recently the air sport club did not have a permanent airfield. This complicated their work. A complex of airfield and training buildings constructed near the city were put into operation at the end of last year. Among them was a modern building with spacious classrooms, rooms for the permanent staff and sportsmen, a landing strip, airfield installations and aviation equipment. The club has everything necessary for productive activity. However, in both its sporting and its training efforts there is nothing yet about which to boast.

Judging by reports, matters are going well in the air sports club. But what are statistics? What is the quality of training of fliers? Do the managers of the air sports club take into account the fact that their responsibilities include not only teaching a boy to jump with a parachute, but also to indoctrinate him and expand his political views?

We entered the building. Unfortunately, here there is nothing even remotely reminiscent of the fact that this is a flight-training organization.

The windows have been unwashed for a long time. The floors in the half-empty classrooms are dirty. There is a layer of dust on the tables and stools. A mounted control diagram of one of the obsolete sports aircraft which DOSAAF clubs no longer possess hangs in the aircraft design and operation class.

"It's a shame to throw it away," explains E. Ragimov, director of the air sports club.

In the Lenin room there are several magazines from last year and old pamphlets on the table. Here there are no stands or posters telling about the Defense Society, aviation, the local air sports club, its traditions or veterans. The only "visual attraction" is an old television with a tiny screen.

There is not a single book in the bookcase ("The library is in town," the club director made an excuse). And they ordered 15 such bookcases for the club! But there is not even one wardrobe.

In the rooms where the sportsmen live, there are no night tables, chairs or racks. Clothes and sporting jackets are scattered on the beds in a primitive manner. Sporting boots are piled in a heap in the corner. There is nothing at all in the livingroom, except washstands.

But on the other hand, right next door in the "guest room" there stands in splendor a soft sofa covered with a plush coverlet and a round table with a decanter--for the dear guest director. What if he should wish to spend the night or take a short rest from a journey? But unfortunately, the chief rarely visits here. The "show" room is empty, but in the Finnish hut [finskiy domik] which is adapted as a dormitory there are two tiers of plank beds. A lightbulb burns around the clock because the windows are closed up tightly with a veneer, and daylight doesn't penetrate here. And they don't drink water from a decanter here, but from an aluminum tank, dipping it with a mug.

How do the youngsters spend their spare time?

"We play the guitar, walk, watch television. Generally, we kill time," says one of the lads.

Of course, walking, playing the guitar and watching television are all right, but it's a shame to hear from the mouths of youths that they have to "kill time" within the walls of the air sports club. Indeed, what use could be made of free hours! How much instruction the boys could obtain from talking with participants in the Great Patriotic War, with sports club veterans, from meeting young soldiers or reading special or fictional literature!

What interesting athletic games and matches or chess tournaments could be organized! All of this could be easily accomplished if the club managers would demonstrate initiative, work with zest, and especially, remember that they are responsible not only for training, but also for educating future aviation sportsmen.

But in the Baku Air Sports Club, unfortunately, nobody demonstrates that kind of initiative. Here they have completely forgotten about the romance of flight, and to talk of creative fervor here is unfitting. Everyone is busy organizing his extremely disorganized existence: where to buy products--you can get to town only on a passing vehicle; where to cook your food--although a kitchen has been built, the electric stove is still not connected because the wiring is just being installed.

To the question of who is guilty for the club being in such miserable condition, the ASK [Army Sports Club] Assistant Director for MTO [Material Support], V. Bunyatov, answered without stopping to think:

"Commandant Natasha...."

Of course, the commandant is responsible for the order and maintenance of the premises, but the commandant is not a cleaning lady. And one cleaning lady could hardly clean up and maintain such large premises. Everyone--both the permanent staff and the sportsmen--is obliged to concern themselves with cleanliness and order in the air sports club's building.

It goes without saying, the commandant should be answerable for dirty bed linen and disorder in the premises. But even more strictly responsible is medical attendant V. Mageramova. Apparently, comrade Mageramova should be reminded that her duties include more than taking the temperature and pressure of youths before jumps.

Manager V. Bunyatov should be held responsible for the fact that up to the present the club does not have the necessary furniture, and the boys are forced to pile their linens along with soap, toothpaste and pastries under their pillow. Parachute Section Commander V. Shafeyev and Instructor Pilot V. Ivanov should be answerable for serious negligence in organizing indoctrination of aviation specialists. And Director of the Baku Air Sports Club E. Ragimov as well as the workers of the apparatus of the Azerbaydzhan DOSAAF Central Committee are responsible for the entire situation.

8939
CSO: 1801

DOSAAF REPORT AND ELECTION CONFERENCES

Ninth Moscow City Conference

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 19 Dec 76 p 3

[Text] The defense society members in the capital came to their report and election conference with new successes in military-patriotic and mass defense work. The organization had been strengthened and enriched by experience and had become a notable force in Moscow's social and political life. Over 7000 primary organizations join in their ranks approximately 3 million members of the society. DOSAAF members of the hero city are devoting unremitting efforts to accomplishing the tasks involved in preparing the training of cadre in mass technical occupations; successfully developing military-technical forms of sport; and are continually expanding their facilities and equipment.

The capital's defense society members are assisted in their achievement of steady results and in maintaining their leadership year after year in the socialist competition between DOSAAF organizations by the fact that the city and rayon committees devote their attention mainly to organizational work at the local level and to rendering concrete assistance to the lower levels of the society. The Moscow city DOSAAF committee held five plenums during the reporting period. Here is the day's agenda for some of these: "The Work of the Pervomayskiy rayon organization and the DOSAAF committee of Tushinskiy Machine-Building Plant on the development of socialist competition...", "The state of the work of DOSAAF primary organizations in nonspecialized schools and measures for its improvement," "The experience gained from the work of the primary organization in the Leninist Komsomol Automobile Plant." Concern for the all-round improvement of the work of the lower levels of the society also dictated the day's agenda for most of the meetings of the presidiums of the capital's city and rayon DOSAAF committees.

It is not surprising that the summary report of the DOSAAF city committee, which was presented by its chairman, D. Kuznetsov, also devoted much attention to this important question. The reporter emphasized that the main tasks confronting the defense society are being carried out in the primary organizations themselves, that the working and student youth are familiarizing themselves with military-technical skills and forms of sport, and are developing an

understanding of the basic principles of military science. Many primary organizations have underway successful sporting and technical clubs, courses of instruction, circles and various sections and are conducting an active military-patriotic propaganda. There are today over 3000 organizations in the capital which have become true centers of mass defense work.

Socialist competition, and the committees' daily organizational work in the direction of it, plays an important role in stimulating the mass defense and military-patriotic work of the Moscow DOSAAF organizations. Here one sees the widespread initiative displayed by the shop, primary and rayon organizations of the society, which had assumed greater commitments in order to offer a fitting greeting on the occasion of the 25th Congress of the CPSU and to carry out the historic decisions which it took. The organizers of this initiative were the DOSAAF members of State Bearing Plant No. 1 and the Kuybyshevskiy, Kuntsevskiy, Proletarskiy and Pervomayskiy rayons, as well as a number of other organizations of the society in the capital.

In the course of the discussion of the summary report, many delegates to the conference elaborated on this theme and supplemented it with convincing examples. A. Zhidkov, secretary of the party committee at the Leninist Komsomol Automobile Plant, gave an interesting presentation. He told how the party committee at the enterprise directs the work of the defense organization and spoke of the leading role played by the communists in stimulating the activity of the DOSAAF members.

F. Girchenko, chairman of the Moskvretskiy rayon DOSAAF committee, spoke about the organization of training for the chairmen of lower-level organizations. Of the 350 leaders of DOSAAF organizations in the rayon, 55 have been involved in this work for 25 years. In addition, several young people who still have no experience in mass defense work rose to committee leadership in the course of the current report and election campaign. Along with the familiar forms of training provided for chairmen, the rayon committee is successfully employing the preceptorial method and persistently involving veterans of the society in the work of supervising the young leaders.

For purposes of illustration there is the work experience of the DOSAAF primary organization in Secondary School No. 568, which was discussed at the conference by its director, A. Sukhov. In this defense organization successful work is being undertaken by a small-arms weapons section, the organization's radio station and the courses for driving specialists. The school's DOSAAF members are willingly making their training and sporting facilities available to other primary organizations which have not yet been able to set up their own technical and sporting activities.

The chairman of the Voroshilovskiy DOSAAF rayon committee, V. Beloshitskiy, the secretary of the Proletarskiy raykom of the CPSU, A. Korchagin, the secretary of the Moscow City Committee of VLKSM [All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League], Yu. Kudinov, as well as many other conference delegates, devoted considerable attention in their presentations to the experience gained from the work of the lower-level defense organizations and to the stimulation of that work.

In taking note of the concrete successes of the Moscow DOSAAF members, the head of the administrative organs department of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, N. Ponomarev, focused the attention of the organization on promoting the activities of all primary organizations and on continuing the struggle to transform each one of them into true centers of mass defense work in the workers' collectives.

The conference heard a great speech by the chairman of the Central Committee of DOSAAF USSR, three-time Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of Aviation A. Pokryshkin. He called upon the capital's defense society membership to greet the 50th anniversary of the society, its 8th Congress and the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution with new successes in mass defense work.

At the conclusion the delegates accepted the socialist obligations of the Moscow city DOSAAF organization for 1977.

Taking part in the work of the conference were the head of the administrative organs department of the CC CPSU, N. Savinkin, the secretary of the CC VLKSM, S. Arutyunyan, the deputy-chairman of the executive committee of the Moscow City Soviet of Workers' Deputies, A. Kostenko, Hero of the Soviet Union General A. Getman, and the first secretary of the Komsomol city committee, V. Mishin.

D. Kuznetsov was reelected chairman of the Moscow city committee of DOSAAF.

Irkutsk Oblast Conference

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 19 Dec 76 p 3

[Text] For most of the delegates to the Irkutsk oblast report and election conference of the defense society it was no secret that their organization was far from working at full capacity. But the report by the chairman of the DOSAAF obkom, V. Stepanov and the course of the discussions clearly indicated that the situation was even more serious than it appeared. The reporting period had brought almost no improvement. The experience of the most advanced organizations had not become the property of all. Its material-technical base does not meet current requirements. Only one-third of the construction plan is being fulfilled. Just as was the case 2 years ago, sharp contrasts are to be observed in the work of the committees. Some continue to build up their achievements, while others lag behind.

We know that the level of mass defense work depends heavily on the committees' organizational work. The conference participants were able to convince themselves once again of the truth of this by listening to the reporter. Time and again they heard him repeat, "...but the committee was unable to manage...", "...but the committee was not in a position to...", "...if the committee had only paid attention...", et cetera. And it was especially significant that this often pertained to the DOSAAF obkom.

It was pointed out in the report that in the cities of Cheremkhovo, Bodaybo, Tayshet, and Usol'ye-Sibirskoye, and in Tayshetskiy, Zhigalovskiy, and many

other rayons, the problems involved in strengthening the primary organizations are not being solved satisfactorily. Here we find a poor material-technical base; there are no military-technical circles; and educational and sporting activities are almost nonexistent. This is a result of the inactivity of the city and rayon committees. What concrete organizational leadership is there to speak of when the city committees have not discussed the affairs of lower-level organizations once in 2 years. In addition, a number of enterprises and many kolkhozes and sovkhoses have no primary organizations at all.

The ranks of the defense society are growing very slowly in the oblast. Efforts over the past several years here have failed to attract even half of the workers and students into DOSAAF. One out of every three Komsomol members remains outside the organization. The obkoms of DOSAAF and VLKSM have established no permanent contact whatsoever. At the conference over 10 rayon and city committees were mentioned where this problem has been neglected. And in such rayons as Kirenskiy, Tayshetskiy, and Ust'-Ilimskiy the society could not find the time to admit one new member into its ranks during the whole of 1976.

These examples attest to the fact that at the helm of many primary, rayon and city committees stand people who display little initiative. In its work in selecting, assigning and educating its cadre, the DOSAAF obkom frequently employs the "surgical" method--dismissal. What kind of stability is this, when the heads of 28 out of 38 rayon and city DOSAAF committees were replaced during the past reporting period! In the case of some committees such replacements occurred two or three times. Both in Irkutsk and in the local organizations training for the active members remains unorganized, while that for the chairmen of lower-level organizations is poorly conducted.

The following conclusion from all this suggests itself: the obkom has resigned itself to the situation which has been created in the organizations which are lagging behind. The absence of demands placed on individual organizational leaders gives rise to their negligence and lack of discipline.

A commission of CC DOSAAF spent some time working in Irkytskaya oblast this summer. On the basis of the results of its work an appropriate resolution was adopted by the bureau of the presidium of CC DOSAAF USSR. As they assembled for the conference, the delegates naturally expected that the obkom would use this opportunity to mobilize the organization to increase the level of mass defense work. But from the report it was not so clear how the defense organization of Irkutskaya oblast intended to improve its work on a new level.

The delegates' attention was directed to this omission by the member of the presidium of CC DOSAAF USSR who attended the conference, Hero of the Soviet Union Admiral V. Alekseyev. In his speech he again emphasized that the main shortcoming in the work of the obkom and other DOSAAF committees is the low level of mass organizational work and primarily the absence of proper control over the implementation of their own decisions. V. Alekseyev said in conclusion that it was within the power of the Irkutsk organization to eliminate the shortcomings which had been mentioned and make a valuable contribution to the strengthening of the country's defense capability.

V. Stepanov was reelected chairman of the DOSAAF obkom at an organizational plenum.

Eleventh Maritime Kray Conference

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 19 Dec 76 p 3

[Text] In Vladivostok's Palace of Culture imeni Lenin where the 11th Maritime Kray reporting and election conference of DOSAAF was held one could see many exhibits, photo display windows and wall newspapers which reflected the life and activity of the primary organizations of the defense society in the Maritime Kray. They provided a clear colorful and detailed depiction of the mass defense work and military-patriotic education of the youth and of the training of specialists for the country's Armed Forces and national economy. During the past 2 years alone over 50,000 people have joined the ranks of the kray's DOSAAF organizations. Sixty-two thousand military-patriotic activities have been conducted here which were attended by up to 1.5 million people. Over 700,000 persons in 2300 circles and sections are participating in military-technical forms of sports activities.

The delegates lingered especially long at the sports display windows and exhibits. This is understandable. Military-technical forms of sports activities receive constant attention in the kray. Thirty-four forms of sporting activities are promoted here. During 1975 and 1976 alone over 20,000 competitions were held in the kray, in which over 1.5 million people participated.

The reporting chairman of the Maritime DOSAAF kraykom, I. Karelin, and the delegates who participated in the discussions emphasized that during the reporting period there were trained 20,000 officially-rated sportsmen, as well as 92 masters and candidates for master sports. The names of V. Nesterov, S. Kazakov, S. Kozitskiy, A. Trofimuk, V. Subbotin, V. Tokmakov and V. Lavrukhin are well known not only in our country, but abroad as well. As experienced fighters in the athletic wars they have repeatedly defended the honor of the Land of Soviets in world and European competitions. The men from the Far East have given good accounts of themselves in automobile and ship modeling, motor races on cinder and ice tracks, all-round water sports and shooting competitions. They have also achieved notable successes in cross-country truck racing, service dog breeding, radio competitions and in motorcycle competitions lasting several days.

In this regard the DOSAAF gorkoms of Vladivostok, Arsen'yev and Ussuriysk and the Frunzenskiy, Pervorechenskiy and Kavalerovskiy raykoms have shown themselves to be the best organizers.

It would have been impossible to achieve these successes without the help of the active members. They work on the public promotion of military-technical sports activities, as well as attract new members to the sections.

The primary DOSAAF organization of the commercial port of Vladivostok, where Yu. Zuyev is chairman, was put forward at the conference as an illustration.

In addition to providing well-organized military-patriotic education for the youth, much attention here is devoted to sports, and 10 sections and circles are active. Not long ago it was decided to organize a "buggy" section. Two automobiles were set aside for this purpose. The organizations of Vladivostok's "Dal'zavod" and the "Radiopribor" enterprise are training good athletes. Many good things were said at the conference about the DOSAAF members of Arsen'yevskiy, Ussuriyskiy, Spasskiy, Leninskiy and Pervorechenkiy city and rayon STK.

The interest of the conference delegates in the development of military-technical forms of sport was also expressed by the fact that they pointed out basic shortcomings in a businesslike way and indicated ways to eliminate them. It was noted, for example, that the Artemovskiy DOSAAF gorkom has yet to acquire a mass character and draws few young people into participation in technical forms of sport. Such activities are being poorly conducted in the Kavalerovskiy and Khorol'skiy automotive schools. As the director of military-naval and radio training of the CC DOSAAF USSR P. Grishchuk pointed out in his speech, sports activities in the kray are still insufficiently developed. But if the cities and towns devote attention to it, there are still many unsolved problems in this field of work in the outlying rayons. The chairman of the Vladivostok DOSAAF gorkom, A. Bas, in his speech expressed the same concern for the development of technical sports in the distant rayons.

A serious shortcoming in the development of sports activities is the fact that the rayon and city committees of the defense society, STK and the DOSAAF training organizations do not devote attention to the work of the federations and sections, do not organize constant training for public trainers and judges and do not render assistance in this area to the primary organizations. This is the reason why underwater and motorized water sports are weakly developed and the cross-country motorcycle racers are relinquishing their positions. A delegate from the Vladivostok commercial port also spoke about this. The lack of assistance from the kraykom and gorkom, he said, has led to the point where our once strong aqualung underwater swimming team is on the verge of breaking up.

The chairman of the DOSAAF primary organization in the Vladivostok "Dal'zavod," B. Voroshilov, criticized the DOSAAF kraykom for the latter's failure to devote enough attention to the development of a light-weapons battalion.

I. Karelin was reelected chairman of the DOSAAF kraykom at an organizational plenum.

8963

CSO: 1801

DOSAAF CONGRESSES IN UNION REPUBLICS

Turkmen SSR 6th DOSAAF Congress

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 17 Dec 76 p 4

[Conference report by O. Fadeyev: "School of the Future Soldier"]

[Text] At the 6th Turkmen DOSAAF Congress there was an elevated and thorough discussion of the ways to improve military patriotic and mass defense work in the republic. In the accountability report of the chairman of the Turkmen DOSAAF Central Committee, Maj Gen A. R. Rozyyev, in the welcome given to the congress delegates on behalf of the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party [KPT] by the secretary of the KPT Central Committee Ch. S. Karyyev, in the informative speech by the representative of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, A. L. Mamayev, and in a majority of the speeches given by the delegates in discussing the accountability report, there was a main thought, that is, the necessity of struggling decisively to raise the effectiveness and quality of mass defense work.

In his report, the chairman of the Turkmen DOSAAF Central Committee reminded those present of the significant words of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, which he stated to the entire nation and to the entire world from the high rostrum of the 25th party congress: "The Soviet people can be confident that the fruits of their creative labor are properly defended. There should be no doubt that our party will do everything so that the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union possess all necessary means for carrying out their responsible duty of defending the peaceful labor of the Soviet people and being the bulwark of universal peace."

In carrying out this honorable task, a great and responsible role is given to the DOSAAF activists. And how is the defense society of our republic meeting this responsibility? The congress noted that over the last five years, the military patriotic indoctrination of the youth in Turkmenistan has somewhat improved.

Over the report period, the number of DOSAAF members in Turkmenistan increased by 182,000 persons, and now surpasses 650,000 members. The republic DOSAAF takes an active part in organizing hikes to the sites of military and labor glory. During the annual mass defense months, in 1975 alone, 1600 lectures and reports on patriotic subjects were given.

During this time, many primary DOSAAF organizations achieved noteworthy successes. The mass defense work was well organized at the Krasnovodsk Medical School, at the Kolkhoz imeni Khalturin in Chardzhouskiy Rayon, at the Ashneftemash [Ashkhabad Petroleum Machinery] Plant, and at the Sovkhoz imeni Zhdanov in Tashauzskaya Oblast.

"Nevertheless," stressed A. Rozyyev, "in many primary DOSAAF organizations, the level of mass defense work does not fully meet modern needs, and the mass measures are often carried out formally. A particularly bad situation has developed in Krasnovodskaya Oblast, where the number of primary organizations has declined year by year, and they underestimate the role of sponsorship by the training organizations over the primary ones.

The speaker gave several instances of the underestimation of mass work in certain primary DOSAAF organizations, where everything is reduced to collecting membership dues. For precisely this reason, the Krasnovodskaya Oblast DOSAAF organization in 1974 alone declined by 12 primary organizations.

The low level of leadership over the primary DOSAAF organizations in the republic oblasts was also noted in his speech by the representative of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, A. L. Mamayev. He reminded the delegates that a year ago, the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee had already drawn the attention of the DOSAAF leaders of the republic to substantial shortcomings in the work, but very many of the recommendations given at that time have still been left without attention paid to them.

The high technical level of the Soviet Armed Forces, the increased demands upon the combat morale qualities of the troop personnel, and the reduction in the length of service have confronted the defense society with the task of constantly improving the training of recruits for the army, aviation and navy, and more widely disseminating the principles of military and military-technical knowledge among the youth.

Over the 5 years, in the republic, the network of DOSAAF training organizations has been broadened. The Bayram-Ali, Tedzhen and Kunya-Urgench motor schools have been opened, and the two Ashkhabad clubs have been merged into the republic unified school. A similar unified school has been created in Chardzhou. This has made it possible to increase the number of students and improve the quality of instruction.

The inspection commissions of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and the representatives of the Armed Forces had high praise for the preliminary preparation of the youth for army service at the Krasnovodsk technical school and the Chardzhou motor school, while the republic unified DOSAAF technical school was commended by a commission of the staff of the Turkistan Military District.

However, a significant portion of the DOSAAF training organizations still does not provide high quality training of specialists for the army. This complaint can be levelled primarily against the Mary and Nebit-Dag motor schools which in an inspection received unsatisfactory evaluations, as well as the Tedzhen and Bayram-Ali motor schools.

An important direction in the work of a defense organization is basic military training for future soldiers. The DOSAAF activists were warmly and earnestly thanked for training youngmen for the Armed Forces by the representative of the Ashkhabad Garrison, A. A. Luchinskiy. The republic military commissar, Maj Gen A. V. Terent'yev, had high praise for the DOSAAF members at the Chardzhou Superphosphate Plant who had created their own model training point for preliminary training of future soldiers.

Useful experience has been acquired by the Nebit-Dag DOSAAF City Committee. Thus, at the Turkmenneftstroy [Turkmen Oil Construction] Trust, a standard training point has been created with a well equipped military lab, a movie and lecture hall, a firing range, and an area for drilling. They are actively concerned with basic military training for young persons at the Ashkhabad Locomotive Depot and the Ashkhabad Furniture Factory.

Nevertheless, the quota for military training of working induction-aged youth has not been fulfilled as a whole for the republic. Basic military training has been poorly organized in Chardzhou and Mary. Certain primary organizations have stopped being concerned at all with it. For example, at the head enterprise of the 40 Let TSSR Footwear Firm, this year they did not start any exercises at all. A majority of the training points is small.

"There have been pleasing changes in the development of the military-technical types of sports," pointed out the speaker. "Over the 5 years, in the republic, the number of rated athletes has increased by almost 3500 persons. There have become many more followers of map reading, motorcycle, parachuting, motor vehicle, and motor water sports. Some 92 masters of sports have been trained. While 5 years ago only 12 of our teams participated in the all-union competitions, this year there were 27.

Unfortunately, many military-technical types of sports have still not become popular on a mass basis. At times the oblast DOSAAF committees have a difficult time making up teams for the republic competitions.

There is particular concern over the alarming situation in the development of marksmanship. Year in and year out, the riflemen of our republic have held one of the last places in the all-union meets, and as yet no prospects can be seen for an improvement. Need it be said that the ability to shoot well is one of the main qualities in the elementary training of a future soldier!

The chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Committee Under the Turkmen Council of Ministers, T. Niyazov, correctly criticized the republic DOSAAF leaders for the lack of attention paid to the important types of sports for the army, marksmanship and swimming. The plan for passing the standards for the GTO [Ready for Labor and Defense] complex has been only one-third fulfilled. The construction of firing ranges is being carried out slowly and not everywhere. Even in the capital. And if, for example, Chardzhouskaya Oblast is leading in the sports training of future soldiers, Ashkhabadskaya Oblast is in last place.

A most important condition for further improving mass defense work is better DOSAAF training facilities. With good reason the question of the technical outfitting of the DOSAAF schools caused a lively discussion at the congress. Things have gone so far, for example, that at the Kerki motor school there is only one vehicle for 60 students. Under such conditions, it is difficult to demand good training of the drivers.

In speaking at the congress, the chairman of the Tashauzskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, V. V. Taskin, mentioned the acute shortage of specialists for teaching the technical disciplines, and that Tashauz receives only old equipment. And the chief of the republic unified DOSAAF technical school, V. D. Marzoyev, related that the school does not have enough late model vehicles, and that up to now they have still not organized meals for the students, as there is neither a dining room nor a buffet. The leaders of the primary DOSAAF organizations often show little initiative for strengthening the physical plants.

The chairman of the Maryyskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee, D. Atakulyyev, related at the congress how they have skillfully improved the facilities at the Mary GRES [state regional power plant]. Here the DOSAAF organization is headed by the master P. V. Ladysev. He has been able to organize the activities of the primary organization in such a manner that a predominant majority of the workers at the plant is involved in defense work. By their own forces, the DOSAAF activists have provided normal conditions for studying radio engineering and motoring.

The party places high demands on the defense society. The greatest possible rise in the effectiveness of mass defense work and a decisive improvement in the quality of training the recruits for the Armed Forces are a necessary condition for successfully fulfilling the tasks which have been posed for the republic DOSAAF organization by the 25th CPSU Congress and the 21st Turkmenistan Communist Party Congress.

Tadzhik SSR 4th DOSAAF Congress

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 20 Dec 76 p 3

[Congress report released by TadzhikTA [Tadzhik Telegraph Agency]: "To Indoctrinate Patriots"]

[Text] As was already announced, on 17 December, the Tadzhik 4th DOSAAF Congress was held in Dushanbe. Giving the accountability report was the chairman of the Tadzhik Central Committee, V. Mamadov. Having emphasized that all the DOSAAF activities in the republic are aimed at carrying out the tasks set by the party, the speaker said:

"The DOSAAF organizations of Tadzhikistan in close cooperation with the Lenin Komsomol, the trade unions, the sports and other social organizations are working intently and tenaciously on indoctrinating the republic population, and particularly the youth, in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and a readiness at any moment to come to the defense of the Soviet motherland, to make a contribution to strengthening the defense capability of our nation, and help to raise its economic might."

The speaker as well as the persons participating in the debates including the chairman of the Leninabadskaya Oblast DOSAAF Committee A. Bogotopov, the chairman of the Oktyabr'skiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee D. Drokin, the military commissariat of Tadzhikistan Maj Gen A. Yusupov, the chairman of the primary DOSAAF organization of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Proletarskiy Rayon M. Nazarov, the secretary of the Tadzhikistan Komsomol Central Committee Kh. Abdunazarov, the chief of the Kurgan-Tyube motor school S. Khushmuradov, and the chairman of the Isfara City DOSAAF Committee Kh. Musayev thoroughly and profoundly analyzed the activities of the republic DOSAAF from the standpoint of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress, the October (1976) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the conclusions of the speech by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, at the plenum. They noted the necessity of a further improvement in the style and methods and all forms of work by the DOSAAF organizations.

The main task of DOSAAF is to prepare specialists for the national economy, and to train the inductees leaving for the ranks of the Armed Forces. In particular, this is the concern of the DOSAAF sports-technical clubs and schools, as well as the training points at the enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The inductees and the preinduction youth here receive basic military training, a technical specialty, and the political, morale and psychological conditioning needed by a future soldier.

Over the last 5 years, the training organizations of DOSAAF have prepared about 140,000 specialists, including: amateur and professional drivers, motorcyclists, tractor operators, radio and aviation specialists. The delegates mentioned, for example, that the collectives of the Leninabad unified technical school, the Kurgan-Tyube and Dusti motor schools frequently receive letters from the troop units in which the commanders state that the graduates are serving in the military well, and have become outstanding men in military and political training.

An improvement in the quality of training for the inductees has been aided by carrying out a number of measures to strengthen the training facilities of the DOSAAF schools. In recent years, a sea school and driving range have been built and put into operation in Leninabad, a driving range at Dushanbe, buildings for motor schools in Kulyab and Kurgan-Tyube, and the airfield of the aviation sports club has been reconstructed. In the training process they have begun to more widely use technical training devices.

The training points of the enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses have carried out extensive work to prepare the youth for service in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces. As an example, one might give the training points of the Dushanbe vehicle repair plants No 1 and No 2 which were awarded the honorary diplomas of the Military Council of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District. And the Dushanbe Polytechnical School imeni Gagarin for successes in training in the program of basic military training received in perpetuity the rotating Red Banner of the military council of this district.

Under the motto of successfully carrying out the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and for properly celebrating the Eighth DOSAAF Congress and the glorious 50th anniversary of the USSR DOSAAF, in the republic DOSAAF organizations a socialist competition is now developing widely. A majority of the collectives is participating in the all-union contest for the best organization of mass defense work. The DOSAAF activists are widely propagandizing Lenin's legacy on defending the motherland, and they are organizing competitions for the military-technical types of sports. The best in the republic are the primary DOSAAF organizations from the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Proletarskiy Rayon, the Dushanbe Silk Combine, the Tadzhiktekstil'mash [Tadzhik Textile Machinery] Plant, the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Voseyskiy Rayon of Kulyabskaya Oblast, and the secondary school No 45 of Kolkhozabadskiy Rayon and school No 58 of the city of Dushanbe.

One of the forms of military patriotic work in the DOSAAF which has been widely spread is the organization of hikes to the sites of revolutionary, military and labor glory of the Soviet people, as well as meetings with veterans and heroes of the war. Each year, over 100,000 young men and women participate in the hikes. Last year alone, due to the materials collected by the participants of the hikes, 80 public museums were equipped and opened, as well as around 300 rooms and corners of military and labor glory at the enterprises, kolkhozes and schools.

At the same time, as was noted at the congress, the level of work of the republic DOSAAF organizations still does not fully meet the requirements of the times. The DOSAAF Central Committee, its Presidium, the DOSAAF gorkoms and raykoms have not seen to it that each primary DOSAAF organization has become a center of mass defense and military patriotic work in the collective.

At a number of enterprises, construction projects, schools, kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Gissarskiy, Komsomolabadskiy, Sovetskiy and Nauskiy rayons, as well as the cities of Kayrakkum and Nurek, the primary organizations are working poorly. The DOSAAF raykoms and gorkoms here do not satisfactorily direct the work of the primary organizations, they do not pay proper attention to organizing the socialist competition, and do not sufficiently provide them with practical help.

Certain DOSAAF gorkoms and raykoms as well as the technical sports clubs make little use of the opportunities for expanding the training of technical specialists for the republic economy, and do not pay proper attention to involving the youth in the work of the technical circles. This work has been poorly organized in the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Obkom, as well as in the Komsomolabadskiy, Dzhirgatal'skiy, Ayninskiy and Leningrad DOSAAF raykoms.

The congress noted the ways for further raising the effectiveness and quality of instruction in the DOSAAF training organizations.

The resolution approved by the congress outlined the measures to carry out the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress to further improve the military patriotic indoctrination of the workers, and to raise the effectiveness and quality of mass defense work in the republic DOSAAF organizations.

The Tadzhik 4th DOSAAF Congress was held as a vivid demonstration of the unity and solidarity of the 900,000 DOSAAF members in Tadzhikistan around the communist party, as well as their readiness to multiply their contribution to the sacred cause of strengthening the defense might of our nation.

Moldavian SSR 1st DOSAAF Congress

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 21 Dec 76 p 3

[Congress report issued by ATEM: "Effectiveness and Quality for Mass Defense Work"]

[Text] The daily life of the USSR and our republic is full of millions of good deeds, undertakings and labor feats. The great political and production upsurge caused by the decisions of the October (1976) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by the keynote speech at it by the General Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, has become a source of new achievements in the struggle to carry out the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The fruits of the creative labor of the Soviet people are properly defended. The Moldavian DOSAAF is making its weighty contribution to raising the defense capability of the nation, to preparing the youth for military service and disseminating military-technical knowledge among the workers.

The tasks of further improving mass defense work were discussed at the republic First DOSAAF Congress which was held in Kishinev.

The delegates and guests of the congress with enormous enthusiasm, elected the honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee headed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Marshal of the Soviet Union, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The chairman of the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee, Maj Gen V. N. Shmarov, gave the accountability report on the activities of the republic defense society.

At present the republic DOSAAF has 4393 primary organizations, combining in their ranks more than 1.4 million members. The DOSAAF committees and organizations, under the leadership of the party and soviet bodies, are constantly improving the military patriotic and mass defense work. In terms of the results of these activities in 1975, the republic organization won third place in the socialist competition among the DOSAAF of the Union Republics. The work has been ably organized at the Kishinev, Tiraspol' and Bel'tsy DOSAAF gorkoms, and the Orgeyevskiy, Novoananskiy, Slobodzeyskiy, Dondyushanskiy, Dubossarskiy and many other DOSAAF raykoms.

The training of the youth for military service is a subject of particular concern for the defense society as a dependable helper and reserve for the nation's Armed Forces. The republic DOSAAF committees are constantly concerned with the questions of improving the quality of specialist training for the

Soviet Army, and for developing various social [volunteer] forms for the mass involvement of the youth in studying the principles of military affairs. While in 1971, among the persons completing the DOSAAF training schools, 33 percent were outstanding persons in training, at present, they are now more than one-half. The strengthening of the training facilities in the training organizations has become the basis of the success. A number of modern houses of military technical instruction have been put into use, as well as the second stage of the Kishinev training complex and the first stage of the Nisporeny complex.

The training of workers in the mass technical professions holds a great place in the activities of the DOSAAF organizations, along with preparing the youth for service in the USSR Armed Forces. Thus, during the years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, more than 105,000 persons received various specialties in the DOSAAF schools and clubs. More than 20,000 of them became drivers. The training of tractor operators doubled in comparison with 1971.

At the congress, it was pointed out that in the republic defense-sports work has spread widely, and the military-technical types of sports have been further developed. The mastery of the athletes has increased. Over 600,000 members of the republic society participated in the Sixth Spartiad of the Soviet Peoples held under the motto: "Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR." The DOSAAF organizations completed 1976 with good results as well, as the composite teams of Moldavian athletes won 28 medals, including 11 gold ones, in 34 USSR championships.

In the work of the defense society, an important place is held by the military patriotic indoctrination of the workers, particularly the youth, emphasized the congress delegates. In recent years, there has been extensive development of the permanent military-patriotic clubs of the sort "Motherland," "Patriot," detachments of red trackers, young friends of the Soviet Army and Navy, lecture and movie series, and universities of the future soldier.

At present, in Moldavia, there are around 1000 museums and corners of revolutionary and military glory. The lecture propaganda also serves the high goal of military patriotic indoctrination. Each year the DOSAAF committees and organizations conduct more than 20,000 lectures, reports, talks, meetings for the youth with the heroes of the battles for the motherland and prominent workers, special-subject evening meetings and other measures.

The resolution approved by the delegates of the Moldavian DOSAAF Congress **expressed confidence** that the DOSAAF committees and organizations, as well as all its members will constantly improve military patriotic and mass defense work, and will further develop the socialist competition for carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and for properly celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

With great enthusiasm, the congress delegates sent a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Speaking at the congress were; the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party N. V. Merenishchev, the deputy chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Lt Gen A. P. Shilin.

Participating in the work of the congress was the first deputy chairman of the Moldavian Council of Ministers, G. I. Yeremey.

The congress elected new membership of the Moldavian DOSAAF Central Committee and the auditing commission, as well as delegates to the Eighth Congress of the USSR DOSAAF.

At the first plenum held of the republic DOSAAF Central Committee, Maj Gen V. N. Shmarov was elected the Central Committee chairman.

10272
CSO: 1801

FIGHTING FOREST FIRES IN Khabarovsk AREA DESCRIBED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 76 p 6

[Article by A. Yusin: "Fourteen Days of Fire"]

[Text] The last embers of a fire which had raged in the Khabarovskiy Kray for two weeks were extinguished. The fareastern tayga, national economic projects and populated areas were saved by the heroic efforts of Soviet people. PRAVDA correspondent A. Yusin asked the USSR Chief of Civil Defense, Engineer-Colonel and Candidate of Technical Sciences N. D. Tarakanov, to discuss how the struggle against the fires in the Far East was going.

"I just flew in from Khabarovsk," Nikolay Dmitriyevich said. "I must admit that I had never seen such a large fire although I have witnessed many natural calamities."

What can explain the fact that at the end of October, when snow had already covered the greater part of our immense country, the tayga suddenly went up in flames? One of the main reasons was the unusually dry fall. No rain fell in the kray for a month and a half. The tayga was dry, ready to catch fire from a match, a spark, or tractor and motor vehicle exhaust fumes. A state of emergency was set up in the kray. The krayispolkom decided to organize extra chemical fire stations, air brigades, and machine operator detachments at the timber industry enterprises and in the forests. Paratrooper detachments of the Central Base for the Aerial Protection of Forests gathered from all parts of the country.

Small pockets of fire--so-called forest burnings--erupted at different points of the huge Khabarovskiy Kray, on the banks of the Tatar Straits--at Vanino and Sovetskaya Gavan', in the Komsomol'sk region. Local civil defense formations and paratroopers put them out. The people successfully battled the fire.

As has already been reported, a powerful cyclone hit Khabarovskiy Kray on 17 October. The velocity of the hurricane wind reached 30-40 meters per second. Dark storm clouds consisting of a mixture of smoke, ashes, dust and sand covered the sun in broad daylight. In order to picture the scope of the disaster, I will cite some facts--79 individual fire points broke out in Khabarovsk alone during the first three hours of the arrival of the fiery sand-storm. The tornado tore the roofs from 144 buildings. Some 400 overhead electric transmission line breaks were reported and 89 poles were knocked down by the wind. Centuries-old trees torn up by their roots, as well as logs and doors were lying on the city streets.

However, from the very first minutes the people faced the elements with organization, discipline, clearness and tenacity. Each individual from the non-militarized civil defense formations remained at the battle station entrusted to him. The city's bakeries were already distributing fresh bread on the morning following the hurricane. The people once again had their light, heat and water. All institutions resumed operations.

The elements still continued to rage. The tornado wind fanned small fires, raised flames and carried them through the air for dozens of kilometers. The fire enveloped 30 tayga towns and a number of enterprises of the timber and woodworking industries. They selflessly battled the hurricane in the Snezhnyy timber management. Here the loggers made advance preparations to repulse the fiery sand-storm. They created anti-fire zones, skillfully put out the lead forest burnings, while two columns of flame were subdued and faded away on encountering these firefighters. The inhabitants of the tayga towns of Litovskiy, Gorinskiy, Ukturskiy, Sredne-Amgun'skiy and other timber managements just as courageously blocked the way of the fiery hurricane.

The people did not even spare their own lives in order to save national property. The exploits of their countryman, the Amgun'skiy Timber Management tractor driver Aleksandr Alekseyevich Nikiforov, who stayed at his battle post until the last minute, will live forever in the memory of the fareasterners. He saved dozens of timber machines by evacuating them from a huge flaming warehouse to a safe place.

The battle against the elements was efficiently organized in the Sovetskaya Gavan' region. The administrators of the non-militarized civil defense formations at the Vanino commercial seaport also deserve praise. The port director, V. Bykov, was able to post the men of the detachments so that the fire, which was tearing at the port from three sides, was tamed. The inhabitants of the city of Vanino proved to be models of selflessness and heroism. For several days Ivan Stepanov and Viktor Penziy did not leave their bulldozer cabs. The detachment headed by raykom VLKSM [Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union] worker Aleksandra Sharubina worked in the hottest regions threatening the seaport.

"Life in the fareastern kray is gradually returning to normal," N. D. Tarakanov said in conclusion. "The rate and amount of reconstruction work is growing each day. The electric supply and communications have returned to normal in a majority of towns which suffered from the elements. Now tractors and trailer trucks travel along the bad tayga roads and helicopters and planes are supplying the most necessary products and goods to the remote towns. The entire country has come to the aid of the kray which endured the skirmish with the elements."

8524

CSO: 1801

CIVIL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES IN ESTONIYA

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 26 Nov 76 p 3

[Article by E. Vakulov, chief of civil defense courses for the city of Navra: "The Project Chief"]

[Text] The Baltic GRES has a firm grasp on one of the top places among the Navra enterprises for its level of civil defense organization.

The GRES director, Lembit Avgustovich Mayste, deserves a great amount of credit for this. Civil defense problems occupy an important place in his activities as station director.

A clear plan has been developed at the station. The director continuously controls its fulfillment. Civil defense questions are systematically examined at the weekly operational meetings of the shop and division managers.

Of course, it would be inexcusable to be directed by a GO [civil defense (CD)] project chief alone. The station's party committee greatly assists Mayste. At the shop party meetings the communists discuss the problems of training the workers, engineering and technical personnel and employees in the means and modes of defense against weapons of mass destruction, and they bring up many sensible suggestions.

Some basic measures, planned for the training year, have been fulfilled. They have successfully completed work on the 20-hour basic CD course for the workers and employees, they have conducted a training program for management and the top command, staff training and project headquarters lessons have been conducted, and specialized training of the non-militarized formations has taken place. The personnel have participated in the city competitions, in shooting training films, etc.

Before the start of the training year, the CD chief conducted methodology sessions for management and specialized tactical instructional training of the technical emergency formation.

A practical, close-to-battle situation was established at the lessons-- a reconnaissance was conducted, fires were extinguished, emergency engineering work was carried out on the boiler and turbine equipment and the electrical network of the fuel transportation shop, the obstructions were cleared away.

The training year basically proceeded at a fixed rhythm--management sessions, practical lessons in the formations and groups, the receiving of norms, instruction.

Side by side with the working up of CD norms for management and the shop chiefs, a yearly examination system has been set up for a course which has been passed. The service chiefs K. Mikhel'son, V. Ul'yanov and V. Zhukov, the chief of the chemical laboratory K. Marfina and others passed the first examinations.

The studies came off particularly well in the railroad shop (whose chief is G. Chistodelov).

The training class here has been equipped with its own resources, a film projector has been acquired and is in operation, the lessons are being conducted in a qualitative and purposeful manner. The group managers V. Yegorov and S. Dmitruk are conducting the lessons well.

The CD chief is paying special attention to the creation of an educational materials base and propaganda on CD studies. An engineering educational village is being set up at the station, there is a project education center, and CD nooks have been set up in the shops. The project educational center has become the training center for all personnel of the CD formation. Here lectures are given and training films are shown.

The results of CD socialist competition are examined at the zavkom (plant committee) meeting and are taken into consideration when determining the ranks among the shops.

The progress of CD work is a topic of discussion for the CD chief, and at operational conferences and in the party committee.

8524

CSO: 1801

DIVER TRAINING IN TALLIN DOSAAF NAVAL SCHOOL

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 Nov 76 p 2

[Article by A. Yakovlev: "Knights of the Underwater Realm"]

[Text] "How can one prevent a lack of oxygen from developing," the instructor's voice sounds.

The chap at the blackboard began to think and then started to answer hesitatingly. Finally he spoke right up. Those in the auditorium added to what he said.

The next one told about the bends. Do not think that you are at a seminar in a medical institute or college. This is the usual training in the Tallin DOSAAF naval school. Here they train divers for the engineering troops. Great attention is paid to medicine studies, more accurately to diving medicine. The student, the future soldier, who learns this interesting and courageous profession here must be able in a difficult situation, in the shortest period of time, to avert trouble or help a comrade in time. Therefore, the school's doctor S. Sil'vestrova demands perfect knowledge from each student.

"If diving medicine comes easy to youths with some work," says senior master of industrial training G. Sil'vestrov, "then the basic theoretical and practical lessons in diving are within their power. I will say more-- this truly astonishing profession simply thrills the boys. How can one not be interested in the underwater realm. Therefore, we have great progress and high attendance."

Gennadiy Aleskandrovich has participated in archaeological and biological expeditions in the Black and Baltic Seas and has also studied the geography of the ocean bottom. He has something to tell the students.

"There is a very fine teaching staff here," I heard from the student Dmitriy Dzhurayev, a machinist's helper from the Tallin locomotive depot. "The lessons are always interesting and sometimes you do not notice how the time passes."

"Besides that, political studies and political information are covered," adds Il'mar Saar, a painter from the Dvigatel' Plant.

"They tell us about the international situation and about events in our own country. Arriving at the school after work, one can always read newspapers and files which are in the reading room."

Viktor Platitsyn came to the DOSAAF naval school with not only an interest in this unusual profession but also with some participation in it. He is a master of sports in high-speed underwater swimming.

"Of course, I like it here," he said. "The program of studies has been set up in an interesting fashion."

Let us add that the program is very extensive. The students study for two and a half months. During this time they cover the theory behind the gear and the operating principles of diving equipment, then they become acquainted with the equipment control instruments on the laboratories. Later there are practical lessons in the pool. Training dives in full equipment where the students do metal-cutting, raise sunken objects, walk under water with a compass, etc., complete the training. Then come the examinations. The students perform before an imposing committee. Here they strictly follow each movement of the youngster, each of his steps. One cannot do otherwise. For in the future he will be not simply a DOSAAF naval school student but a representative of the USSR Armed Forces.

"As a rule, all pass the examinations," the director of the school, V. Grebennikov, noted. "Our divers always distinguish themselves by their fine studies. As a result, each receives a certificate of completion of the DOSAAF training organization with the specialty Diver of Engineering Troops and a certificate awarding the skill Diver Third Class of the Third Specialty Group. Besides this, during the training the lads improve their swimming ratings. Usually about 60 percent of them pass third class, and some even pass second."

It should be stated that the Tallin DOSAAF naval school, which was established in 1948, also trains electricians. In addition to that, the sports sector carries out a large amount of work, where special stress is placed on preparing republic competitions in all-around naval combined tournaments, high-speed underwater swimming and underwater orientation. A ship-modeling sector is also operating successfully.

Better prepared youths are entering the army and great credit for this goes to the DOSAAF training organizations, including the Tallin Naval School.

PHOTO CAPTION

1. p 2. Divers being trained

DOSAAF ACTIVITIES IN TALLIN DESCRIBED

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 7 Dec 76 p 3

[Article by Ya. Aleksandrov: "Do Not Consider It the End--Notes From the 11th Tallin City DOSAAF Conference"]

[Text] Two years had passed since the last conference. During this period the DOSAAF collectives have grown in number, have become strengthened organizationally, and are becoming an all the more visible force in the public life of the city. At present more than 170,000 people belong to the city organization.

In the summary report the chairman of the Tallin City DOSAAF committee Ye. Petrenko said that the city's defense society organizations have accumulated considerable experience. The measures carried out by the DOSAAF rayon committees, schools and sports and technical clubs have become deeper in content and more diverse in forms. During this year alone 2,738 competitions have been conducted in the city. More than 6,000 officially rated sportsmen, 24 masters of sport and 49 candidates for master of sports have been trained from among the DOSAAF members and 44,224 individuals have completely passed the GTO tests. Technical specialist training has grown both in quantity and in quality.

The reporter noted that although the city organization had become noticeably more active, the results of recent years must not be considered the limit. The organization must push out to new frontiers and labor so that by the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, 75 percent of the adult population will be brought into the society and primary organizations will be established everywhere.

A detailed discussion took place at the conference on training youth for service in the Armed Forces. Much has been done in this area during recent years. A large number of youth have had their initial military training at the educational centers of industrial enterprises and military subjects have been studied in 38 secondary school classes and 23 specialized educational institution classes.

DOSAAB ACTIVITIES IN TALLIN DESCRIBED

Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 7 Dec 76 p 3

[Article by Ya. Aleksandrov: "Do Not Consider It the End--Notes From the 11th Tallin City DOSAAF Conference"]

[Text] Two years had passed since the last conference. During this period the DOSAAF collectives have grown in number, have become strengthened organizationally, and are becoming an all the more visible force in the public life of the city. At present more than 170,000 people belong to the city organization.

In the summary report the chairman of the Tallin City DOSAAF committee Ye. Petrenko said that the city's defense society organizations have accumulated considerable experience. The measures carried out by the DOSAAF rayon committees, schools and sports and technical clubs have become deeper in content and more diverse in forms. During this year alone 2,738 competitions have been conducted in the city. More than 6,000 officially rated sportsmen, 24 masters of sport and 49 candidates for master of sports have been trained from among the DOSAAF members and 44,224 individuals have completely passed the GTO tests. Technical specialist training has grown both in quantity and in quality.

The reporter noted that although the city organization had become noticeably more active, the results of recent years must not be considered the limit. The organization must push out to new frontiers and labor so that by the 60th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, 75 percent of the adult population will be brought into the society and primary organizations will be established everywhere.

A detailed discussion took place at the conference on training youth for service in the Armed Forces. Much has been done in this area during recent years. A large number of youth have had their initial military training at the educational centers of industrial enterprises and military subjects have been studied in 38 secondary school classes and 23 specialized educational institution classes.

This work has been conducted with particular effectiveness at the educational centers of the Plywood Furniture Combine, the Dvigatel' and Baltic Ship-Repair Plants, and at the PTU [Vocational and Technical School] imeni A. Myurisep. At their meetings the party organizations of these enterprises and institutions examine problems connected with the training of the future soldiers, they stipulate measures in their work programs for the heroic and patriotic training of the draftees, and they hear the accounts of the DOSAAF collectives on the status of the mass defense and sports work among the draft-age youth.

The participants commented in detail in their reports and speeches on the military-patriotic work. Some 10,135 separate activities, in which 501,000 people participated, were conducted in the city during the current period. Interesting work is being done in the collectives of the Eesti Kaabel', Dvigatel', imeni Kh. Pegel'man and the Baltic Ship-Repair Plants, in the Talleks, Norma, ERPO Okean associations and other enterprises, institutions and schools. In preparing to greet the 25th congress of our party in an appropriate manner, these primary organizations successfully fulfilled their pre-congress socialist obligations. Today, through their initiative, socialist competition has developed on the more efficient utilization of available resources for increasing the mass-defense and military-patriotic work, on improving the quality of training for national economic specialists, and on developing military and technical types of sports.

"Unfortunately, there are organizations," the reporter said, "where this mass defense work is still being carried out poorly. These are the primary organizations of the Esttekstil'torg base, the Estonian Republic Gosbank office, the Estonian Ministry of Health, Energosbyt, the production combine of the theatrical society, PTU No 19 and several others.

Frequently they try to explain operational shortcomings by saying that an inadequate material base is available. However, is such a material base required to have conversations, lectures and reports on a military patriotic theme? Would this limit meetings with army and navy veterans, and the organization of trips to museums, ships and military units?

Other facts might also be mentioned. Thus, at some enterprises and schools there is an absence of visual aid propaganda presenting patriotic military themes, and if there is some, then it is poorly designed.

Many shortcomings in the work of the primary organizations can still be explained by the fact that the city committee members are at their posts infrequently, and they exercise control and render practical assistance in an inadequate manner.

Delegate Yu. Kaasik noted that the city committee, in planning trips, thinks very little about their diversity. This leads to the situation where fewer and fewer people have a desire to participate in them.

"It is easier to help the one that is advancing," said the chairman of the republic DOSAAF CC, Yu. Raudsep. The city committee administration usually visits those organizations where the work has been going well. It should be the other way around. We must bring the laggards up to the average level, and the average ones up to the highest level. In the city organization there is still a great percentage of youth who have not been included in sports and technical work. Serious attention must be paid to this.

The conference laid out measures for the society's further growth, for an organized strengthening of the primary organizations, for propagandizing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and for the fighting and revolutionary traditions of the Soviet people.

The Tallin city DOSAAF organization adopted socialist obligations for 1977 which are directed at further developing the patriotic military, educational and sports work.

8524

CSO: 1801

SOVIET MILITARY ENCYCLOPEDIA VOLUME TWO REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jan 77 p 2 LD

[Book review by Col P. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Strategic Missile Forces Political Directorate: "Second Volume of Soviet Military Encyclopedia"]

[Text] The CPSU, its Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev personally are devoting unremitting attention to strengthening the Soviet state's defense capability and raising the combat readiness of the Soviet armed forces. "Our party will do everything," L. I. Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress, to insure that the Soviet Union's glorious armed forces continue to have at its disposal all the necessary means for fulfillment of their patriotic task--serving as guardian of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the bulwark of universal peace."

Under the conditions of fundamental transformations in the military art, Soviet military science is faced with many new and complex problems which demand a solid grounding, elaboration of unified views on questions of military building, leadership of troops, maintenance of their high combat readiness and training and education of personnel. The Soviet Military Encyclopedia, the second volume of which has now been published, (SOVETSKAYA VOYENNAYA ENTSIKLOPEDIYA, Vol 2, "Voenizdat" Publishing House, 1976, 640 pp, price 4 rubles) contributes to the resolution of this topical task.

Guided by Leninist ideas, the party has consistently pursued and is pursuing its military policy with regard for the specific historical situation. A detailed article in the second volume shows the military-combat work of the Bolshevik Party to attract soldiers and sailors in the tsarist army and to create the combat squads [druzhina] and detachments of the Red Guard, which became the principal armed force of the great October Socialist Revolution. The experience of the Bolsheviks' military combat work is of great practical importance. It played an enormous role in building the armed forces of the world's first socialist state. Our armed forces defended with honor the gains of great October and are now vigilantly standing guard over the interests of socialism, peace and the security of the peoples.

The articles on the great patriotic war attract special attention. The overall review of this heroic epic and the description of individual operations and battles show in reasoned fashion and with rich factual material the activity of our party, its Central Committee and the supreme high command in organizing the repulse of the enemy. A scientific and objective appraisal of the situation on the eve of the war is given, and the preparation of Hitler's Germany, encouraged by Western imperialist powers to attack the USSR, is shown. A significant place is reserved to reveal the measures taken by the Communist Party and Soviet Government to strengthen the country's defense might and the combat readiness of the Soviet armed forces.

The materials illustrating the course of the great patriotic war by periods give a graphic representation of the titanic work of the party, which was the true organizer and inspiration of the Soviet people and their armed forces in the battle against fascism. The party turned the country into a single combat camp, advancing the slogan: "All for the Front, All for Victory!" Under the party's leadership during the war years Soviet military science and military art were further developed and a brilliant constellation of generals and military leaders sprang up and skilfully guided the operations and battles which led to the total defeat of the fascist hordes.

The volume reveals the war's military-political results and lessons, which showed the enormous vital strength of the socialist state and social systems, the invincible moral-political unity of the Soviet people, their monolithic cohesion around the Communist Party and the lofty patriotism and inflexible staunchness, courage and heroism of Soviet people at the front and in the rear. The Soviet state's decisive role in the defeat of Hitler's Germany and militarist Japan and the liberating mission of the Soviet armed forces are stressed.

At all stages in the history of the Soviet state the party has constantly devoted unremitting attention to questions of military building. The article devoted to the USSR armed forces and other materials in the second volume showed the fundamental distinction between the army of a socialist state and the armed forces of capitalist states and examined the stages of building the Soviet army and navy and the most important measures taken by our party and its Central Committee to strengthen their might and combat capability.

Due attention is devoted to the contemporary stage in the development of the Soviet armed forces. The structure of the higher military leadership, control [upravleniye] and provisioning of the armed forces and the system of preparing military cadres and training and educating personnel are shown. The structure, history and purpose of the principal branches of the armed forces and categories of troops are shown.

The second volume of the encyclopedia stresses that the contemporary stage of military building is characterized by the enhancement of the party's leading role in all the activity of the Soviet armed forces. This can be explained by the complexity of the international situation, by the importance of economic, sociopolitical and actually military problems in strengthening the state's defense capability and by the need to intensify the communist education of servicemen and the greater scale of the international tasks facing us.

The 25th CPSU Congress stressed that "although the opportunities for aggressive operations by imperialism are now significantly curtailed, its nature remains unchanged." Insuring firm defense of the gains of socialism and communism demands high vigilance and monolithic unity and cohesion from the socialist countries. This aim is served by the Warsaw Pact Organization, created for the defense of socialist gains and to insure peace and security in Europe.

The article "The Warsaw Pact" sets forth the history of this military-political alliance of socialist states and stresses its defensive nature and fundamental difference from the close aggressive military groupings of imperialist states.

Many initiatives and proposals of the political consultative committee aimed at strengthening peace and relaxation of tension have been at the base of major international forums. All progressive mankind gratefully notes the outstanding role of the CPSU, its Central Committee General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev personally in the struggle to insure peace and international security.

Under the conditions of swift changes in the development of the military art, the role of a scientific approach to control of troops and questions of insuring their high combat readiness and skillful combat employment is immeasurably enhanced. Therefore, the materials in this volume of the encyclopedia on questions of Soviet military science and military art are valuable. They show the role of the founders of Marxism-Leninism in creating a materialist teaching on war and the army as the methodological basis of Soviet military science and reveal its content and structure and distinctive features and advantages over the military theories of imperialist states.

An important place in the volume's material is reserved for the history of the development of Soviet military science and military art and for theoretical interpretation of the experience of wars of the past. It is stressed that with the emergence of nuclear missile weapons and other new means of warfare Soviet military science has risen to a qualitatively new stage. It is developing in inseparable connection with contemporary scientific and technical progress and economic and sociopolitical conditions and is acquiring even greater importance for raising the combat might and combat readiness of the Soviet armed forces and for strengthening the defense capability of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

Readers will encounter with interest the exposition of views on contemporary problems in the development of Soviet military science and military art, new aspects in the interpretation of many military concepts and terms and features of the emergence of certain philosophical categories under the specific conditions of the contemporary military art.

A number of articles in the second volume reflect the enormous political and ideological education work carried out by the party among the masses of servicemen and the role of military councils, political organs and party organizations in the education of personnel and contain information on the organization of party political work under the varying conditions of life and combat activity in the Soviet armed forces. The articles devoted to describing the combat path of many glorious units, the traditions of the Soviet guard, places of historic battles and engagements, the lives of outstanding military figures and the feats of heroes of the civil and great patriotic wars are very valuable.

The volume under review, as has already been noted, has many merits. However, it is also not devoid of a number of substantial shortcomings. For example not all its articles accord with one of the principal requirements for such publications--fullest possible explanation of terms, facts, events and problems. Take the article on the Soviet guard, which is restricted to the framework of the great patriotic war. The combat traditions of many guards units, in fact, also live in the remarkable deeds of present generations of defenders of the motherland. The concept of "All-Army Conference" is reduced to nothing but examples of conferences of party and komsomol organization secretaries. And yet conferences at all-army level have also been held for ideological workers, young officers, corporals and warrant officers and men rated "excellent" in combat and political training.

In our view articles should have been included revealing the essence of certain most important concepts. For example "military history," the "military oath," "military-technical culture" and others. Publication of such articles in the other volumes ("Oath, the Military") would obviously cause certain inconveniences in using the encyclopedia. Moreover, the compilers do not always find it necessary to give references to the articles where this or that material can be found.

Overall this next volume of the Soviet Military Encyclopedia will undoubtedly serve as a valuable handbook for further broadening the military theoretical knowledge of military cadres and will help them to give deeper meaning to the paths for increasing the effectiveness of work aimed at fulfilling the responsible tasks for the Soviet armed forces stemming from the 25th Party Congress decisions.

CSO: 1801

END